(XXXIVth YEAR.)

THE

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

(No. 1698.)

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1779.

From the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER V.

THE balance of a trade with Britain will always be againſt America. We ſhall take from her the *manufactures of her kingdom*, and the *commodities of India*, and ſhe will take from us—*gold* and *ſilver*.

Wheat her own ſoil produces; *iron*, *fur*, *hemp*, and *pot-aſh* ſhe will take from *Ruſſia*, a country in alliance with her; *maſts* and *boards* ſhe will take from *Norway*, ſubject to the king of *Denmark*, who is likewiſe in alliance with her. From a diſpoſition to engage theſe powers in cloſer bonds of amity, ſhe will take from them every article with which they can ſupply her.

Rice and *indigo* her colonies of *Eaſt* and *Weſt Florida*, which we ſtill ſuppoſe her to poſſeſs, will furniſh: *tobacco* ſhe can uſe but little, and what ſhe uſes ſhe can have from her plantations on the Miſſiſippi river: *lumber*, to ſupply her Weſt-India iſlands, ſhe can readily import from her colonies of Eaſt and Weſt-Florida.

It will be ſaid, that the intercourſe of trade with Britain formerly demanded theſe articles, and, as her natural wants are ſtill the ſame, an intercourſe of trade with Britain will ſtill continue to demand them. I anſwer, that her natural wants are ſtill the ſame, but her ſituation is *politically* changed, and her commerce will be governed by her change of ſituation. Our trade was heretofore reſtricted to the ſhores of Britain, and her merchants had it in their power to ſay what price we ſhould receive for our commodities. We were indeed her *planters*, as ſhe called us, and ſhe the great commercial houſe, which, by our means, ſupplied the half of Europe with *flour*, *tobacco*, *rice* and *indigo*, and *fur*, and *hemp*, and *lumber*, and every article of commerce which our ſoil produces. Britain will no longer be the excluſive merchant of America, and wanting only what of our commodities is neceſſary for her own conſumption, and of thoſe only what ſhe cannot have from neighbouring and allied countries, her exportation will be ſmall from this continent. Nevertheleſs ſhe will deſire to furniſh theſe ſtates with the manufactures of her kingdom, and the commodities of India, and the produce of her Weſt-India iſlands. For theſe we ſhall be under the neceſſity of making our remittances in *gold* and *ſilver*. The *precious metals* which ſhall flow to us from *France* and *Spain* will paſs to Britain for her *clothes* and *hard-ware*, *ginghams*, *ſtuffs* and *printed calicoes*; ſo that though we ſhall not be *hewers* of *wood* and *drawers* of *water* for the tyrant, as he had propoſed to make us, yet in our intercourſe with Britain, we ſhall be like the African upon *Cape Corſe*, *Chamas*, or *Cormantine*, collecting *gold duſt*, and exchanging it for finery which might be better got from thoſe nations who would contribute to enrich our farmers, by taking in return the produce of our country.

It is a maxim in all commercial intercourſe, that where the balance of a trade with any nation is againſt us, we ought to leſſen or reſtrain our trade with that nation, unleſs the commodities imported are again to be diſpoſed of to others, by which traffic we may receive as much or more gold and ſilver than was transferred from us in the firſt purchaſe. *Gold* and *ſilver* are not wealth, but they are the *ſigns* of wealth, and when the balance to be paid in money is againſt a nation, the trade is then unequal, and though it may exiſt a branch of commerce, and be a *nurſery of ſeamen*, yet in the end it will exhauſt a country of the *precious metals* which are the *medium* of internal commerce, and the *nerves* of war.

It may be ſaid that in the Eaſt India trade, *bullion* is carried out from Europe, and yet that nation which has enjoyed the greater ſhare of this trade has been proportionably opulent, and this in every age ſince a trade was firſt carried on to theſe countries. I grant it, for that nation which poſſeſſes the Eaſt India trade becomes the merchant of the ſtates of Europe, and the *gold* and *ſilver* of every neighbouring country paſſing through her hands, her inhabitants as individuals are enriched, but the continual draining of the coin muſt in time impoveriſh Europe, and though particular nations may be comparatively opulent, yet this quarter of the world in general will find itſelf exhauſted of that which is the medium of commerce, and the ſign of wealth with all nations.

Had it not been for thoſe immenſe ſupplies obtained in bars of *gold* and *ſilver* from the mines of *Peru* and *Mexico*, Europe before this time muſt have felt conſiderably a want of money from her hurtful traffic to the eaſt. It is certain *that though particular nations may find their account in it, and though it may be neceſſary for every nation to enjoy a ſhare of it while others carry on a traffic to thoſe parts, yet if all the ſtates of Europe would agree to leave it off by conſent, it would be for the common intereſt of them all.*

Britain will be the *Eaſt-Indies* of America, and though individuals may be enriched by her traffic, yet the whole will be injured by it, and therefore, though it may be neceſſary for a particular ſtate to poſſeſs a ſhare of that trade while others poſſeſs a ſhare of it, yet if the ſtates in general would agree to diſcontinue that trade, *it would be for the general intereſt of the whole.*

Britain will be the *Eaſt-Indies* of America, and while ſhe furniſhes the luxuries of *ſpices*, *teas*, or the finery of *ſtuffs* and *calicoes*, ſhe will take from us but few articles, and the greater part of our remittances muſt be made in *ſpecie*. It is better therefore that we trade with others of the European nations who will furniſh us with theſe commodities, and at the ſame time find themſelves indebted for a balance in our favour on account of *flour*, *tobacco*, *iron*, *hemp*, *rice* and *indigo*, which their *natural wants* will engage them to export from this continent.

It will be ſaid that when a Britiſh veſſel comes to any of our ports, laden with *clothes*, *ſpices*, *teas* and *printed cottons*, it will be more convenient for her to receive *flour*, *tobacco*, *lumber*, or ſuch other articles as our ſoil produces, than to return empty. I grant it; but will half a ſcore of ſhips, freighted with the heavy articles of *flour*, *tobacco*, *lumber*, and the like, be equal in the eſtimated value of their cargoes to one ſhip laden with the clothes of England, or the luxuries of the eaſt? They will not be equal; and therefore, unleſs the trade of thoſe nations which ſhall ſupply us with theſe articles ſhall ſupport many veſſels freighted from this continent, the *ſcales* of trade will not be even, and it will be neceſſary that the balance be reſtored by *coin*.

Britain will take from us but few articles, and therefore we have no reaſon to expect that ſhe will ſend to us one ſhip to take a freight in any of our ports, more than what ſhall have imported to us the expenſive manufactures of her kingdom, or the commodities of India.

Will it not be wiſe therefore in the congreſs of theſe ſtates, in whoſe power it is to regulate our commerce, to divert, by every regulation, the current of our trade as much as poſſible from Britain to other ports in the trading European countries? It will not be neceſſary to reſtrain *exportation*; for it is our intereſt how much of our commodities are taken from us by any nation. Nor will I undertake to ſay what duties ſhall be laid upon articles imported from the ſhores of Britain in order to reſtrain that importation; but I am clear and decided in my judgment, that it will be wiſe in the inhabitants of this country to reprobate every idea of an *alliance* with that people. For *political connection* will beget *commercial intercourſe*, and in the very nature of the circumſtance we ſhall be injured by an importation from the ſhores of Britain.

On theſe grounds, I am firm in my opinion that did we fear nothing from the *induſtry* of Britain to engage the minds of men amongſt us, by the help of thoſe *rays* that are ſaid *to dart* from a piece of *ſolid coin*: did we fear nothing from *the connection of the old trade* affecting many of our merchants with a biaſs for her intereſt; did we fear nothing from the illuſive reaſoning, and gradual and almoſt imperceptible *ſeduction* of her advocates who are *amongſt us*, and who ſhall yet ſpread themſelves upon our ſoil: did we pay no regard to natural *juſtice*, in holding that nation at a diſtance who has acted an ungenerous, unjuſt and cruel part; yet our intereſt in the commerce of our country ought to weigh with us to ſhun her intimacy, and reprobate the leaſt idea of an alliance with her iſland.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

In COMMITTEE, Philadelphia, July 8, 1779.

RESOLVED, That the following plan for raiſing money for the purpoſe of ſtopping the emiſſions, be publiſhed for the conſideration of the community, and that the printers in the ſeveral ſtates be requeſted to inſert the ſame in their papers.

To our FELLOW-CITIZENS.

GENTLEMEN,

AT a general town-meeting held in the ſtate houſe yard, the 25th of May laſt, for the laudable purpoſe of lowering and regulating prices, and redeeming and ſupporting the credit of our currency, you were pleaſed to inveſt this committee with diſcretionary powers to carry your ſaid reſolves into execution. We have to the utmoſt of our power endeavoured to fulfil your expectations, and earneſtly preſſed with an anxiety to render every real ſervice in our power, we beg leave to ſubmit the following to your judgment and conſideration, that you may be enabled to give your opinion thereon at the next town-meeting.

Should it meet with your approbation, we ſhall then think ourſelves ſufficiently authoriſed to preſent it in your name to his excellency the preſident and council, who, together with the honourable houſe of aſſembly, will, we are perſuaded, give to it every aſſiſtance which the intereſt and happineſs of the ſtate may require.

As fellow-citizens we take the liberty of remarking, that hitherto our currency has enabled us to make head againſt our enemies, and our efforts have been bleſſed with extraordinary ſucceſs. But the quantity is now become too great for circulation, and to emit more is to add ruin to the whole. In this caſe either the practice of emitting muſt be ſtopt, and the juſt value of the preſent quantity aſcertained, or the whole muſt be laid aſide until the concluſion of the war, and new methods fallen on for carrying it on.

We need not mention the impoſſibility of proſecuting the war without money, and ſince we have a ſufficiency for every good purpoſe, we certainly do not want hearts to part with it, or judgment to ſee our true intereſts.—The univerſal cry is, "*ſtop the emiſſions*"—But in order to do this, ſome practicable and expeditious methods muſt be fallen on for collecting in a large and immediate ſupply, to defray the neceſſary expences.

Taxation, in its preſent ſtate, is too ſlow; and to borrow loans on intereſt, is to load our ſhoulders with a debt annually multiplying, and which ourſelves at laſt muſt pay, or ſink beneath the weight of. Look on the condition of countries burthened with debts on intereſt; ſee them continually poor—for ever paying, yet for ever in debt; and learn by their example to ſhun an evil at once diſhonourable and deſtructive.

To the ſpirit of liberty—to the love of glorious patriotiſm, we firſt owed our oppoſition to the tyranny of Britain, and became an independent people; and tho' the conteſt has been long and the conflict ſevere, yet thoſe ſame principles which thus gave us being as a nation, are ſtill able to give ſucceſs to our politics, and triumph to our arms.—The coal, long oppreſſed and threatened with ſuffocation, is yet alive, and though check'd in its luſtre, will rekindle with a touch; remember the ſpirit that broke out at the affair of Lexington—call to mind the times that are paſt, when no ſelfiſh thought engroſſed our care, and every ſordid ſoul withdrew and trembled. Thoſe, though recent, are to us the days of our antiquity, and though chequered with misfortune, were periods of renown.

For once let us look back with virtuous envy, and endeavour to recover the vigour we have loſt.—Our ſtrength, our wealth, our honours, are at ſtake upon it. It is the palladium of our rights and liberties—the political "*one thing needful.*" Let us then without heſitation or debate expel from ourſelves, from our councils and from our country, every thought and meaſure which tends to leſſen or oppoſe it. Let us rekindle the flame of ſeventy ſix, and know no other ambition than to excel in public ſervice, no other avarice than for public good.

Much has been ſaid and written on the ſtate of our currency. Scheme after ſcheme has been propoſed in vain, and months have been waſted without ſucceſs. An unſeaſonable attention to private intereſt, or an unaccountable inattention to public good, has hitherto fruſtrated almoſt every meaſure for relief, and led us blindly on to the edge of national ruin. Emiſſions have been ſuffered to encreaſe till they have exhauſted their own abilities, and while we are debating on the means of recovery, the evil continues to accumulate.

In this ſtage of the diſeaſe, ſomething *muſt* be done; and that *ſomething* muſt be ſudden and effectual. The greater the danger the more glorious the redemption, and as there is no ſituation ſo alarming, no condition ſo threatening, but the united efforts of a determined people are equal thereto, ſo in the preſent inſtance we have only to ſay it ſhall be done, and the buſineſs is half accompliſhed. Evils that can be remedied by conſent, are evils at command, and the firſt and principal thing wanting is a practicable line to act in.

Taxation, as we have already remarked, is not in the preſent inſtance ſufficiently expeditious, and to induce perſons to lend money, by promiſes of exorbitant intereſt, is not only to *diſhonour a virtuous cauſe by applying to our vices for ſupport*, but is adding diſtreſs to our country by feeding the diſeaſe which occaſioned it. Yet money *muſt* be had *that the emiſſions may be ſtopt*.

The ſcheme we have now to propoſe appears to be eaſy, effectual and capable of being quickly executed, and if heartily and immediately gone into, will remedy all the evils complained of, and that in a manner truly honourable, and perfectly ſuited to the intereſt both of the country and the individual.

Firſt. That no money be emitted by congreſs after the laſt day of September next.

Secondly. That a revenue be raiſed by ſubſcriptions, to be ſolicited from houſe to houſe, for the ſervice of the United States, for three years, on the following terms and conditions.

Firſt. Each ſubſcriber to enter his name and place, and againſt it the ſum ſubſcribed, to pay one third at the time of ſubſcribing, and the remainder at two equal half yearly payments.

Secondly. The ſubſcription to bear no intereſt, but in lieu thereof, the yearly amount of each ſubſcriber's taxes, during the ſaid three years, to be tranſmitted to the office and placed oppoſite to the ſum he ſhall have ſubſcribed, and if at the expiration of three years, his ſubſcription ſhall exceed the amount of all his taxes, the balance to be paid to him within the ſpace of ſix months, or bear intereſt till it can be paid, or go on till his future taxes be equal thereto.

Thirdly. The name, place and ſum of each ſubſcriber, unleſs otherwiſe deſired, to be copied off and engroſſed on books of vellum, and placed with the records of each ſtate, and remain there for ever.

Fourthly. Twenty-five per cent. of the whole ſum ſubſcribed in each ſtate, to be ſent to congreſs, on or before the firſt day of September next, and each ſtate to appoint their own treaſury delegate, who, with others ſo nominated, ſhall be truſtees of the whole loan, and ſhall take receipts of congreſs, for the ſeveral ſums which congreſs ſhall draw upon them for, and tranſmit copies thereof to each ſtate, together with printed quarterly accounts of all expenditures, and the uſes to which they ſhall be applied.

We conceive that a plan of this kind ſuits itſelf to all ranks and circumſtances of people, without producing inconvenience to any. It agrees with our ſituation, our intereſt and our principles, becauſe we want the emiſſions ſtopt, the quantity of money reduced, the value of it ſupported, and the patriotiſm of the cauſe maintained.

The defence of America has hitherto ſtood on honourable grounds, and all the means for continuing that defence, whether by raiſing men or money, muſt have ſome correſpondence with the original cauſe. In conſtructing plans for raiſing money by loans we muſt either conſider men as ſubſcribing thereto for the ſake of the intereſt or the honour. An intereſt of ſix per cent. is not, in the preſent ſtate of things, a ſufficient inducement to a mere monied man, and as it carries with it an appearance of lucrative temptation, is not, on the other hand, ſufficiently honourable to the monied patriot; and thus being imperfect both in the temptation and the reputation, is liable to fail in its application to both.

To offer high and exorbitant intereſts, frequently creates a doubtfulneſs of the ſecurity, and operates as effectually againſt borrowing from one cauſe, as very low intereſt do from the other. But the plan we propoſe to your conſideration, is free of all theſe embarraſſments, and mutually ſuits with our principles, our honour and our advantage. An exemption from taxation is the beſt ſecurity a man can receive, becauſe he becomes the holder of that ſecurity himſelf. Our public and private intereſt is likewiſe promoted, becauſe in raiſing a revenue by this means, the country is not burthened with new debts, and conſequently our future taxes will be leſs, and the value of our independence encreaſed.

This plan will neither oppoſe or interfere with any other. Thoſe who chuſe to ſubſcribe to the loans already propoſed by the honourable congreſs, may nevertheleſs be inclined to promote an honourary one. But we are perſuaded there are thouſands of our fellow-citizens, whom a plan of this kind may ſuit which no other will, and we think that every eligible method ought now to be attempted, which may enable us to put a ſtop to the emiſſions.

Could a prompt payment of three years taxes be generally made throughout the United States, the benefits therefrom would be great and numerous.

Firſt. The emiſſions would be ſtopt, the quantity of money reduced, and remainder would have the ſame value as the whole.

Secondly. The prices of every article would naturally be lowered.

Thirdly. The enemy ſeeing we were provided with a three years ſupplies already in hand, would be beaten from that frivolous hope they have ſo long dwelt upon namely—that of our failing from a want of means. We ourſelves ſhould be relieved from a variety of uneaſy apprehenſions, reſpecting the ſtate of our currency, and the renewed life which ſuch a meaſure would inſpire, together with the amity and friendſhip which ſuch a univerſal conſent would recreate, would give us the appearance of a new people, and fix us on a new foundation, both of ſtrength and concord.

Our fellow-citizens will pleaſe to accept this plan and propoſal from us, as naturally connected with the principal object of our appointment, that of redeeming and ſupporting the credit of our currency.

Publiſhed by order of the committee,
WILLIAM HENRY, chairman,
Committee-room, July 8, 1779.

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FISH-KILL, *July 15.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of undoubted veracity at the Southward.

"The enemy before Charleſtown have eſcaped to their ſhipping.—Letters from Ireland, and Engliſh papers, confirm an Iriſh revolt of 15000 men in the north, and about 25000 men in the other provinces, under Sir Charles O'Neil, the honourable Charles Conolly, and the earl of Clanrickard. The count d'Eſtaing is reinforced, his fleet conſiſts of twenty-two men of war of the line, and twenty-four frigates.—The iſlands of Jerſey and Guernſey are taken by the French.—Gibraltar is beſieged by the Spaniards, and Port Mahon by a French ſquadron."

ANNAPOLIS, *June 23.*

The General Aſſembly of this ſtate, which was to have met here on Thurſday the 15th inſtant, agreeable to the governor's proclamation, did not ſit till yeſterday, when a ſufficient number of members met and then proceeded to buſineſs.

By a gentleman juſt arrived from France we learn, That Monſieur le Motte Piquette, with ſix ſhips of the line, ſome frigates and tranſports, with a number of troops, bound to Martinico, ſpoke on the coaſt of Portugal two French men of war, from the Streights to old France, by whom he was informed of their having taken a Britiſh ſhip of forty guns, called the Montreal, which they ſent into Malaga.—That the Fox frigate, taken by the French from the Engliſh, was a little while ſince, by the careleſſneſs of the pilot, entirely loſt in the mouth of the river Villaine; previous to her loſs ſhe had made ſeveral captures on the Engliſh.—That the French would have thirty-two ſail of the line beſides frigates, well manned and equipped, ready for channel ſervice in the month of May.—That it was daily expected in France the Spaniards would make their declaration in favour of America, in which caſe the fleets of the two nations, making ſeventy-two ſail of the line beſides frigates, would be combined, under the command of count d'Orvilliers, to act in the channel.—That admiral Hardey, lately appointed to the command of the Britiſh fleet, died in April laſt; who would ſucceed him was not known.—That the Buckſkin, captain Johns, and the General Mercer, captain Robinſon, were both arrived at Bourdeaux, and alſo the ———, capt Lunn, at Morlaix.

Extract of a letter from St. Euſtatia, June 24, 1779.

"The two fleets are both in motion; admiral Byron and four other admirals, with twenty-two ſhips of the line and a ſwarm of frigates, were at St. Kitts laſt week, where the merchantmen had alſo aſſembled, the whole fleet amounting to 301 ſail. Byron gave out that he intended to convey them as far as Bermudas, his fleet is ſuperior to that of the French, and had blocked them up for many weeks before; but while he was exhibiting this grand ſhew to the people of St. Kitts, d'Eſtaing came out and landed 2000 troops on St. Vincent. The inhabitants held out for 48 hours, and would not have given up for 48 hours more, had not the Caribs come down, on the back of them and murdered without ſhewing any quarter, till reſtrained by the French officers. The French ſhips have gone back to Martinico, leaving their troops to fortify St. Vincent. There is now no certain news of Byron's fleet, and the taking of St. Vincent is not the worſt news for government; for d'Eſtaing being appriſed of Byron's coming with his fleet to relieve it, before it was given up, and leaving his merchantmen, 261 ſail, with a ſmall convoy, has ſent ſeveral ſhips of the line to wait in a certain latitude to deſtroy them. This being diſcovered by ſome perſons trading to Martinico and firſt told here, has a wonderful effect on the minds of thoſe gentlemen here that have property in them and thoſe that are friends to government, which laſt, ſir, are not ſcarce here."

From the Pennſylvania Packet of laſt Tueſday.

Head-Quarters, New-Windſor, July 16, 1779.
Half after 9 o'clock, a. m.

SIR,

I HAVE the pleaſure to tranſmit your excellency the encloſed copy of a letter from brigadier-general Wayne, which this moment came to hand. I congratulate congreſs upon our ſucceſs, and what makes it ſtill more agreeable, from the report of captain Fiſhbourn, who brought me general Wayne's letter, the poſt was gained but with very inconſiderable loſs on our part. As ſoon as I receive a particular account of the affair, I ſhall tranſmit it.

I have the honour to be, with great reſpect,
Your excellency's moſt obedient ſervant,
G. WASHINGTON.

P. S. General Wayne received a ſlight wound in the head with a muſket-ball, but it did not prevent him from going on with the troops.

His excellency JOHN JAY, Eſq;

Stoney-Point, July 16, 1779, 2 o'clock, a. m.

DEAR GENERAL,

The fort and garriſon with colonel Johnſton are ours. Our officers and men behaved like men who are determined to be free. Yours, moſt ſincerely,
ANTHONY WAYNE.

General WASHINGTON.

Publiſhed by order of congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, ſecr.

Extract of a letter from major-general Greene.

"I have the pleaſure to congratulate you upon our ſucceſs laſt evening.

"General Wayne with the light-infantry ſurpriſed the garriſon at Stoney-Point and took the whole priſoners. The particulars we have not yet; but it is not leſs than five hundred men. Our troops behaved to a charm, marching in the face of a heavy fire without firing a gun. We loſt only four privates. General Wayne got a ſlight wound on the ſide of his face.

"I have not time to add, being called upon to attend to the orders of the general.

"It is more than probable this event will lead to a ſerious diſpute for King's-Ferry."

Extract of a letter from New-Windſor, July 16.

"I wrote you by an expreſs a few hours ago, of general Wayne's ſucceſs this morning, in ſurpriſing the Britiſh garriſon at Stoney-Point, and making them all priſoners, conſiſting of 500 men, with a number of cannon, a quantity of baggage, ſtores, &c. Our party conſiſted of 1200 light-infantry, drawn from the whole army on both ſides the river. General Wayne was ſlightly wounded in the head, but he, his officers and men, have acquired the greateſt honour.

"Lieut. James Gibbons, of the 6th Pennſylvania regiment a native of our city, commanded the advance, and firſt mounted their works. Colonel Fleury, and in ſhort all the officers, diſtinguiſhed themſelves, and vied with each other to acquire glory to our arms.

"A few of the enemy were bayoneted—not a gun fired on our ſide, but the garriſon was compleatly ſurprized, and not a man eſcaped.

"We turned their cannon on their ſhipping, who immediately made ſail down the river.

"They have a garriſon yet in their works on the eaſt ſide the river, and we are in motion down towards them."

Extract of a letter from a captain in general Lincoln's army, dated camp at Sommer's Plantation, Stono, June 20, 1779.

"Laſt night general Lincoln ordered the greateſt part of his army to march towards Stono Ferry, and this morning about half paſt 7 o'clock they attacked the enemy's lines at about forty yards diſtance, and continued till near 9 o'clock, when the general ordered a retreat to be made. I ſuppoſe we had upwards of 2000 men, and the enemy about 1200, but as their lines were defended by abbatis and picquets, it prevented our men from forcing them, which perhaps was the occaſion of the retreat. However we certainly have killed and wounded many of them, for there was a whole picquet conſiſting of 3 officers and 40 men almoſt deſtroyed by our infantry. Three deſerters came in to us from out of the lines as ſoon as the engagement began. Colonel Johnſon, of the North-Carolina loyaliſts, is mortally wounded."

Extract of a letter from an officer in general Lincoln's army, of the ſame date.

"Laſt night at 12 o'clock our army marched to attack the enemy. The cannonade began at half paſt 7, and laſted till near a quarter paſt 9 o'clock; the firing very heavy for three quarters of an hour. The enemy ſallied upon colonel Henderſon's light infantry, who ordered to charge with bayonets, when they run, leaving 27 killed, and a colonel Johnſon; but they were too ſtrongly poſted to force their works. Our people behaved gallantly, and approached within 25 yards of their redoubts; it is ſaid two of them were entered, but we were obliged to retreat. The enemy's loſs muſt be conſiderable; ours is a few killed and about 80 wounded. The retreat was conducted with good order. It will reflect honour upon our troops, and will be of ſervice in convincing the enemy that we have ſpirit and bravery, as well as ſhowing to our own people that they are not invincible."

Extract of a letter from an officer of rank, in South-Carolina, June 22, 1779.

"General Lincoln having received ſuch intelligence of the intention, ſtrength, and poſition of the enemy, as rendered it adviſable to attack them at Stono-Ferry, did ſo on the 20th inſtant, about 7 o'clock in the morning, with great vigour. They were advantageouſly poſted, and covered by three ſtrong redoubts, and a well conſtructed abbatis, ſupported by ſeveral pieces of artillery. The picquet having been driven in, the attack began on the right, which was inſtantly continued through the line. A large body of highlanders ſallied out on our left, but were ſoon driven, with conſiderable ſlaughter, into their redoubts. The action continued, without intermiſſion, 56 minutes, when, as the general could not draw the enemy out of their lines, (which were ſo ſtrongly conſtructed, that our light field-pieces could make no impreſſion upon them) as the force of the enemy was much greater than had been repreſented, and as they had during the engagement obtained a large reinforcement from John's-Iſland, our troops were withdrawn from the lines, and all our artillery and wounded brought off. Our loſs is not conſiderable. Many of the wounded are already [illegible], and moſt of the reſt (their wounds being ſlight) it is judged, will ſoon recover. The enemy's is ſuppoſed to be much greater, as a number of their dead were reckoned on the ground; and it was obſerved that their field-pieces were ſeveral times left without a man to work them. Upon the whole, though we had not the wiſhed for ſucceſs, our people are convinced that they would have beaten the enemy, if they had quitted their lines. It is probable from the enemy's ſticking cloſe to them, that they were of the ſame opinion. Our men are in high ſpirits, and wiſh for a fair trial, by equal numbers, in the open field.

"*June* 23. Two ſmall privateers from St. Auguſtine went into Santee river laſt Monday, on a plundering ſcheme. The militia guard ſtationed there, killed the captain and took one of the privateers, the lieutenant of both and the crew of one, conſiſting of ten men, juſt brought to town, and retook 16 negroes, the other privateer made her eſcape. Our people received no hurt."

From a London paper of March 20.

The following is a part of an addreſs ſent by the Mancheſter people laſt week to their repreſentative, which (in the opinion of a correſpondent) totally abſolves them from the promiſe made of offering up *lives* and *fortunes* in the ſupport of, &c.

"We need not remind you, that our American commerce is no more." The African trade is almoſt annihilated. The loſs even of Dominica will be felt *here*, becauſe the free port *there* ſupplied us with the materials of our moſt valuable goods. Both in our exports of wrought manufactures, and imports of raw materials, we are eſſentially affected by the high price of inſurance, which amounts nearly to a loſs of our Mediterranean trade. The precarious ſtate of the iſlands makes the Weſt-Indian commerce at leaſt doubtful. And, in this dearth of foreign traffic, the want of money in common circulation, and the advanced rates of intereſt occaſioned by the demands of government, have caſt a gloom over that home trade which is *now* our chief ſupport! In this ſituation, without freſh diſcouragements, we ſhall be obliged to diſcharge multitudes of manufacturers. On whom the maintenance of theſe poor men muſt fall, we pronounce not; but we preſume that *landed gentlemen*, taxed as they are, and taxed as they are likely to be, have much to apprehend from the local increaſe of rates, attended with this certain conſequence, that the value of their eſtates muſt ſink, as trade falls. Your parliamentary abilities, Sir, have, till this diſtreſsful period, been happily employed in promoting the intereſt of many proſperous communities through a great diſtrict abounding in manufactures, and producing ſcenes of affluence and comfort. We are now reduced to the melancholy neceſſity of requeſting your aid, to ſave, if poſſible, the *wreck* of our trade, and many thouſands of your conſtituents, from poverty and deſpair."

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Annapolis, July 22, 1779.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will ſit to do buſineſs in the committee-room, every day, from half paſt two till four in the afternoon, during the preſent ſeſſion of the general aſſembly.

Signed by order of the committee,
ARCHIBALD GOLDER, clerk.

1 Pound State

Annapolis, July 23, 1779.

IMPORTED in the brig Tom Johnſon, captain M'Kirdy, from Nantes, and to be SOLD, on Saturdy the 31ſt inſtant, at the ſtore of Wallace and Davidſon,

A CARGO of GOODS, conſiſting of the following articles: Linens, woollens, calicoes, linen and ſilk handkerchiefs, ſail-cloth, cordage, ſhip chandlery, window-glaſs, earthen and glaſs ware, iron ware, lead and ſhot, ſtationary, hats, Madeira wine, claret, rum, brandy, loaf ſugar, pepper, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves, mace, alum, copperas, ſig-blue, mens and womens ſhoes, china, grindſtones, and ſalt.

CAME to the plantation of RICHARD BENNETT HALL, in Prince-George's county, ſome time in May, a BAY MARE, branded SC. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges.

w3

Annapolis, July 15, 1779.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, on the 7th inſtant,

A LARGE bright bay GELDING, about 14½ hands high, branded on the near buttock EG. There are ſome ſaddle marks, he has two white feet, is ſhod all round, trots very hard, and has a ſwitch tail. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and brings him, or ſecures him, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive, if taken within this ſtate, fifty dollars, and if out of the ſtate, one hundred dollars, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH SELBY.

Annapolis, July 13, 1779.

To be SOLD, by the ſubſcriber,

TWO ſtrong able HORSES, that will anſwer for the ſaddle or gears.

w3 WILLIAM WILKINS.

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OLD PRINTING-OFFICE in *Charles-Street*.